In the disclosure:

The paragraph at page 11, beginning line 15, is changed as follows.

-- Referring now to Fig. 2, a scenario indicating use of the invention is shown as in beginning with a first step 21 in which an application developer provides lease/buy plans to the software business server 14 for use of the application, and the software business server assigns an application identifier to the application, an identifier that is, as mentioned, common to all copies of the application and so is distinguished from a serial number type of identifier. In a next ~~step 18~~step 22, at power on, the BRM 12 checks with the user information server 13 for the status of user-registered applications, using for example SIP signaling, and creates a local (on terminal) list of applications registered by the user. To create the local list of applications, the BRM of course requires access to the user identifier at the memory location 12b, and it includes the user identifier with its query to the user information server 13 for the list of user-registered applications. In a next step 23, (the present scenario being in case of the application 11 not yet having been downloaded), the user downloads the application 11 to the wireless terminal 10 and installs it. In a next step 24 the user executes the application. In a next step 25a, the application 11 queries the BRM utilizing API 12 to determine if the user has registered the application, passing the application identifier to the terminal API 12 as part of the query. In a next step 25b, the BRM checks whether the application identifier matches an application identifier in the local list of registered applications, and, in this scenario, since the application was just downloaded, does not find the application in the list. Therefore, in a next step 25c, the BRM 12 contacts the software

business server 14 using SIP signaling (or XML over HTTP(s), as mentioned) to obtain pricing information for the application, providing the software business server with the application identifier, and also optionally, with the user identifier, in case there is special pricing available for the user. In a next step 25d, the software business server 14 signals to the BRM 12 the pricing information for use of or purchase of the application 11, i.e. it provides an indication of the different available lease/buy plans for the application 11. The lease/buy plans, as mentioned above, would have been provided to the software business server 14 by the application developer before the application 11 was made available for download or for including with the wireless terminal 10. In a next step 25e, the BRM has a dialog with the user in which the user is offered the opportunity to register the application according to one or another of the lease/buy plan provided by the software business server 14. In a next step 25f, the user does elect a lease/buy plan and registers the application 11 for payment according to the elected plan. In a next step 26, the terminal API registers the application for use by the user with the user information server 13, preferably via 3GPP-defined SIP authentication. In a next step 27, the BRM 12 adds the application identifier to the local list of registered applications, and signals to the application that the application is now registered for use by the user. If the user elects not to register the application, the BRM signals to the application 11 that the user has declined registration, and the application 11 would then indicate to the user that it is unavailable for use because it is not registered.--

The paragraph at page 20, beginning line 16, is changed as follows.

--An optional BRM utility 81 is also shown as standalone software, used for end-user actions, such as for example checking charging for installed applications.--